House Democratic Homeland Security Task Force
The Bioterrorism Protection Act (BioPAct) of 2001
$7 Billion Pact with America

I. Public Health Infrastructure and Response to Bioterrorism $3.5 billion

1. Improving Community Emergency Response Capacity and Preparedness $1 billion

- Increasing hospital capacity.
- Educating medical personnel.
- Increasing nursing and clinical lab personnel.
- Providing training to first responders.

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Costs:
Staffing Shortages	Establish partnerships between health care providers and schools of nursing for advanced training, and provide scholarships, loans and monthly stipends for graduate students to allow rapid completion of doctoral studies in exchange for a commitment in a faculty position at a school of nursing.	$46 m
	Provide scholarships in exchange for commitment to serve in a public or private non-profit health facility determined to have a critical shortage of nurses.	$50 m
	Address shortage of clinical lab personnel through the National Health Services Corp loan and scholarship repayment program, as well as by targeting grant money and contracts to programs that train medical lab technicians.	N/A
Insufficient Hospital Capacity and Resources	Provide funding to hospitals and other emergency providers to enhance their ability and increase their capacity to treat victims of bioterrorism, including their ability to detect and contain contagious diseases, expand hospital bed capacity in case of an emergency, and stockpile supplies to use in an attack.	$295 m
Lack of provider training	In addition to training medical personnel in surveillance and early detection, we must train health professionals to recognize and treat victims of bioterrorism, and assure adequate personnel to effectively treat the increase in patients that would result from a biological attack.	$200 m
	Mandate training in chemical and biological terrorism response for all medical personnel, including emergency personnel as well as community primary care providers. For physicians and nurse practicianers, this training would be a condition of Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) licensure.	N/A
Lack of training for First Responders	Create a new grant category in both the COPS program and the Firefighters Assistance program specifically for counter-terrorism training and related equipment. Increase the International Association of Firefighters' specialized Department of Justice grant program so that 100,000 firefighters can receive terrorist-response training. These funds would be available for both paid and volunteer firefighters.	$400 m $10 m

2. Ensuring an Adequate Supply of Vaccines and Treatments for All Americans $1.4 billion

- Increasing the national stockpile of anthrax antibiotics.
- Developing and acquiring additional doses of smallpox vaccines.
- Researching and developing new vaccines and antibiotics, training and equipping health. professionals to provide antibiotics and vaccines.
- Expediting FDA approval of new products.

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Costs:
Insufficient Supplies of Vaccines & Antibiotics	Improve public health agencies' and hospitals' ability to train and equip personnel to provide antibiotics or vaccines to attack victims; improve communication networks so health professionals can limit spread of disease.	$200 m
	Invest in research to develop and produce new and improved vaccines, therapeutics, and antibiotics to respond to chemical and biological agents that may be used in terrorist activities.	$509 m
	Increase stockpile of anthrax antibiotics and smallpox vaccines, and develop an appropriate rotation system for drugs in the stockpile.	$643 m
	Provide FDA funding and authority for fast track approval of bioterrorism vaccines and antibiotics. Authorize FDA to certify bioterrorism products based on the results of animal testing in emergency situations.	$50 m
	Open dialogue with ally countries to secure their cooperation in the event that additional stockpile resources are needed.	N/A
	Administration should evaluate need to vaccinate first responders against smallpox.	N/A

3. Enhancing Community Planning and Intergovernmental Coordination $600 million

- Providing planning grants to local communities and health care providers to develop emergency response plans that meet certain minimum federal guidelines.
- Requiring states to submit medical response plans to the federal government.
- Funding state trauma care systems.
- Strengthening intergovernmental coordination.

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Costs:
Local Planning Grants for Health Care Providers	Provide planning grants directly to community health care providers to coordinate emergency response procedures within community planning and response activities. Health care providers would be required to develop a bioterrorism plan and incorporate that into the local community-wide bioterrorism response plan.	$100 m

3. Enhancing Community Planning and Intergovernmental Coordination (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Costs:
Lack of Planning, Training and Equipment for Local Government and First Responders	Expand the MMRS system, run by the Office of Emergency Preparedness, which provides funding for comprehensive city planning. While 120 cities are planned to have systems, only 20-30 have them right now.	$50 m
	Grants to local governments including territories for strategic planning and intergovernmental coordination to ensure that local governments, emergency responders, law enforcement, health care providers, and any other essential emergency response and preparedness entities are prepared, equipped, and trained for emergency and security issues that arise from bioterrorist attacks. Directs FEMA to designate a state representative to assist local governments with the development of strategic response plans, to act as a liaison between local governments, and to coordinate the sharing of information about federal government initiatives and protocols. For those communities that have already developed plans, these funds could be used to carry out those plans. Community plans would include procedures for protecting our children in schools, protecting people who use public transit and attend public events, and other unique local needs.	$400 m
Lack of Statewide Medical Disaster Response Plans	Require states and territories to create and file a medical disaster response plan with the Director of Homeland Security, HHS and FEMA. This would be a comprehensive plan addressing provider preparedness, staffing and training activities, as well as pharmaceutical storage and distribution. The state plan should include the identification of and coordination with private sector resources, such as private laboratories, that are available to provide additional capacity as needed.	N/A
State Trauma Care Systems	Provide additional funds for the Trauma Care Systems Planning Act for FY 2002 to help states and territories coordinate their trauma care systems and eventually ensure that these systems can respond to large scale bioterrorist attacks.	$60 m
Lack of federal plan for national emergency response priorities	Establish federal guidelines for local mandatory emergency response plans. These plans will be performance-based and developed by local communities to meet minimum federal standards in order to properly allocate national resources and ensure coordination of emergency response efforts. Federal agencies would be required to review their own internal procedures.	N/A
Lack of Inter-Governmental Coordination	Strengthen intergovernmental coordination through formal arrangements between jurisdictions, including mutual aid plans. Provide additional personnel with some level of budget authority in order to authorize the timely purchase of necessary supplies, arrange for authorization of travel, and other general coordination of the teams of local firefighters and other emergency personnel. Local team coordination could be modeled upon the Emergency Service Function plan of the Federal Firefighters (ESF #4) with its "incident management teams" and designated "duty officers".	N/A

3. Enhancing Community Planning and Intergovernmental Coordination (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Cost
Lack of commmunication between FAA and FEMA	Require FEMA and FAA to develop a plan to account for the closed airspace so that FEMA can have special immediate authority to fly to emergency sites where airspace is closed.	N/A
Lack of public health representation on NSC	Recommend that the Surgeon General serve on the National Security Council.	N/A
Coordination of National Laboratories	Create a position within the NNSA to coordinate the national laboratories' counterterrorism technology and expertise and act as a liaison between the laboratories and the Office of Homeland Security. The individual will consolidate all the available and relevant counterterrorism technology and enable its use by the Director of the Office of Homeland Security in a timely and efficient manner.	$100,000

4. Enhancing Surveillance, Improving Communications, and Strengthening Technology Infrastructure $500 million

- Improving state and local surveillance.
- Training health care personnel in the detection of illnesses related to biological attacks.
- Upgrading laboratories, ensuring a 24-hour public health system is available to local providers.
- Improving and expanding CDC surveillance capabilities.
- Building local technology and communication systems.
- Enhancing communications among agencies.
- Requiring state and federal agencies to share with first responders important information about the potential dangers of an emergency site.

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Cost
Poor surveillance and technology infrastructure	Improve detection through enhanced state and local surveillance, train health care personnel in the detection of illnesses associated with a biological attack, and upgrade laboratories for improved identification of biological attacks. Ensure seamless public health system by increasing staff resources to expand hours that public health contacts are accessible to local providers.	$235 m
	Improve and expand CDC surveillance capabilities.	$140 m
	Complete the CDC lab for Emerging Infectious Diseases.	$12.2 m

4. Enhancing Surveillance, Improving Communications, and Strengthening Technology Infrastructure (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities	Proposed Solutions	Cost
Lack of communications and technology	Invest in building technology and communication capacities of local health care providers, other health care professionals, and public health agencies, such as the Health Alert Network and linkages through the Internet, to detect unique illness patterns. These systems would be built at the local level, utilizing all available resources -- health care facilities, private physicians, infectious disease specialists, and other health professionals including veterinarians - and in coordination with state and federal health and emergency response agencies.	$100 m
Lack of Information for First Responders	Require state, territory, and federal agencies to coordinate with and provide information to local firefighters and emergency responders to ensure that they are aware of chemical stockpiles, gas pipelines, and other dangers in the vicinity of an emergency site	N/A

II. Protecting Our Food and Water $800 million

1. Keeping Our Food Safe $725 million

- Safeguarding U.S. agriculture infrastructure, and protecting crops, livestock and people from intentionally introduced agricultural pathogens.
- Protecting USDA from physical attacks on its facilities and cyber attacks.
- Increasing inspections of imported food shipments with additional inspectors.
- Increasing the inspections of domestic production plants, coordinating and testing federal emergency response plans, and helping states track foodborne agents.

Threats & Vulnerabilities	**Proposed Solutions**	**Cost**
Introduction of viral, bacterial, or fungal pathogens or insect pests to damage crops or livestock Physical threats to food reserves, seed reserves and agro-disease research facilities (Plum Island) Degradation of public or international perception of the status of U.S. agriculture Information systems vulnerabilities	Increase surveillance through development of sentinel strain. Create a network of interconnected databases for near-real-time integration of threat indicator data. Enhance APHIS resources and develop contact to leverage other local resources (e.g., veterinarians and university personnel). Increase vaccine research and production of high-threat animal pathogens. Improve farm practices through increased educational outreach and onsite assessment of major producers. Assess and harden physical security at key agriculture facilities. Establish a perception management and economic market mitigation plan and resources. Ensure isolated, uncontaminated, genetically diverse pools of seed and livestock to replenish stocks destroyed in disease containment. Increase security on both publicly accessible and internal USDA information systems.	$220 m

II. Protecting Our Food and Water

2. Keeping Our Food Safe (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions	Cost
Food Safety	Increase inspections of food shipments, as well as increase security over food production and distribution, including increased inspections of domestic production plants.	$135 m
	Improve coordination of and response to deliberate food contamination by requiring FDA and USDA to test their emergency response plans and procedures and evaluate the effectiveness of responses from federal, state, territory and local governments, as well as private industry within 6 months.	N/A
	Ensure that federal agencies have the appropriate tools needed to enforce food safety standards both domestically and internationally.	N/A
	Improve safeguards over imported foods, consistent with international trade agreements, by increasing FDA's enforcement authority over imported foods; developing new detection methods for contaminants; increasing the number of border inspections at ports of entry; providing the ability to hold food while conducting safety tests, and recall and traceback authority; and creating a database for imported meat and poultry at APHIS.	$270 m
	Increase state grants to track foodborne agents through coordination with private firms.	$100 m

II. Protecting Our Food and Water

2. Keeping Our Water Supply Safe $75 million

- Reviewing emergency preparedness and vulnerabilities of water systems
- Providing resources to address deficiencies in water systems security
- Developing improved monitoring systems to track water quality
- Improving security of information systems and water-bottling facilities
- Implementing background checks for quality testers at treatment plants and bottling facilities

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions	Cost
Physical attacks on water storage, treatment and distribution systems Chemical, biological or radiological attacks on central facilities Chemical, biological or radiological attacks on focused high target branches of the water distribution system Electronic attacks on the information systems of water facilities Undermining of public confidence in the municipal water system Chemical, biological or radiological attack at a water bottling facility Distribution of contaminated bottled water under an off-branded label distributed network to track water quality	Review emergency preparedness plans in view of heightened risk Expand security assessments of water infrastructure facilities Assess vulnerable water system access points serving high threat facilities Provide resources to aid in the remediation of deficiencies identified in ongoing assessments Develop improved monitoring devices to be deployed in a distributed network to track water quality Harden information systems security at water infrastructure facilities and implement coordinated real-time intrusion detection monitoring systems. Develop public education and perception management plans. Augment the EPA's information sharing system Assess and harden physical security of water-bottling facilities and increase random offsite testing Conduct background checks of individuals responsible for water quality testing at treatment plants and bottling facilities.	$75 m

III. Enhancing Law Enforcement's Ability to Protect the Nation $870 million

1. Providing the right tools to law enforcement agencies $275 million

- Expand federal authority over biological agents and toxins.
- Establish new criminal offenses involving the possession and unsafe handling of bio agents.
- Develop and deploy new screening hardware, software, computer infrastructure, and training to support biometric technology.
- Create new COPS grants to local officials for counter-terrorism training and equipment.
- Give grants to local governments for strategic planning and intergovernmental coordination related to terrorism preparedness and response.
- Provide funds to eliminate the backlog of convicted offender DNA samples yet to be entered in the FBI database.

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	**Proposed Solutions:**	**Cost:**
Possession and unsafe handling of select bio agents	Expand federal authority over biological agents and toxins, and establish new criminal offenses involving the possesion and usafe handling of select bio agents determined to be the greatest threat to human health and the economy.	N/A
Identifying location of Transport Vehicles	Use GPS and wireless identification systems to monitor commercial traffic in high-risk areas and border areas. Use GPS and wireless identification systems to monitor hazardous materials vehicle traffic nationwide.	$10 m
Lack of Training / Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Create a new grant category in the COPS program specifically for counter-terrorism training and related equipment. (See also Commuinty Response Capacity)	$100 m
Lack of Planning, Training and Equipment for Local Government and First Responders	Grants to local governments for strategic planning and intergovernmental coordination to ensure that local governments, emergency responders, law enforcement, health care providers, and any other essential emergency response and preparedness entities are prepared, equipped, and trained for emergency and security issues that arise from bioterrorist attacks. (See also Community Planning)	$100 m
Lack of coordination among private sector, NGOs, and law enforcement officials leads to holes in security systems	Ensure that private databases (SABRE, Amtrak reservations, etc.) are able to interface with national law enforcement information stores immediately.	$15 m

1. Providing the right tools to law enforcement agencies (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Large backlog of convicted offender DNA samples not yet entered into national FBI database	Expedite entering of data	$30 m

2. Securing Our Borders at Land and Sea $345 million

- Increase the size of the United States Border Patrol Force and the number of INS and Customs Inspectors at ports of entry.
- Implement biometric scanning techniques at border checkpoints.
- Fund development and deployment of scanning technology capable of detecting explosive devices, biological and chemical contaminants.
- Mandate better INS tracking of visas and integrate visa monitoring with federal watch lists.
- Provide Coast Guard with enhanced training and equipment.

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Importation of Explosives	X-Ray and neutron scanners can play essential roles in detecting explosive devices and ordinance. Fund development and deployment of Pulsed Fast Neutron Analysis (PFNA) Technology. These scanners should be capable of searching large capacity vehicles in a reasonable amount of time and while avoiding the costly process of physical devanning.	$105 m
Importation of Biological or Chemical Weapons	Development of scanners capable of sensing biological and chemical contaminants in microscopic airborne quantities Utilize biometric techniques to identify suicide-biological-bombs	$13.5 m

2. Securing Our Borders at Land and Sea (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Identifying People	Biometrics can be used to identify people crossing open borders (Canada & Mexico) in a racially/ ethnically neutral manner Utilize better production techniques, including holograms, magnetic strips and embedded chips, for official federal, state and territory-issued forms of identification. Implement biometric scanning techniques and "laser visas" to speed and automate security scanning techniques at border checkpoints (including airports) while increasing accuracy Improve quality and lack of adequate numbers of INS detention centers	$30 m
	Develop & deploy new screening hardware, software and computer infrastructure to support biometric technology (including fingerprinting, facial recognition, and voice recognition)	$20 m
Border Patrol, INS, and Customs Inspectors are understaffed	Increase the size of the United States Border Patrol Force for the northern and southern border to 15,000 by FY 2003 (Currently there are a total of 9,500 Border Patrol Agents responsible for protecting our nations land and sea borders.)	$80 m
	Increase INS & Customs Inspectors at Ports of Entry	
Lack of security surrounding issuing and monitoring of visas (especially student and exchange visas)	Integrate federal watch lists with State Department visa granting process (specifically for student visas). Require colleges and universities to matriculate students and confirm their attendance.	$36 m
Lack of information sharing between the INS and consular officers abroad	Develop and deploy technology, including computer systems to permit consular offices to assist in immigration enforcement	$20 m
Inability to keep those who appear on law enforcement "watch lists" out of country	Deploy better techniques to identify and bar those individuals from entry into US	$30 m
Inability to track visa overstays or investigate offenders	Mandate better INS tracking of visas, specifically -vocational -tourist -H1B (high-tech work)	$20 m

2. Securing Our Borders at Land and Sea (cont'd)

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Ill-equipped Coast Guard boarding parties. Coast Guard Reservists are not required to be weapons-trained; there are not enough small arms in Coast Guard inventory to adequately equip boarding parties.	Provide weapons training for CG reservists. Purchase small arms to adequately equip boarding parties. Authorize National Guard and Reserve units to assist Coast Guard in carrying out their duties.	$10 m

3. Addressing Threats to Mail Delivery Services $250 million

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Domestic and International Mailing (through USPS or delivery service) of biological chemical agents.	Develop and deploy faster scanning technologies that can be widely implemented in local sorting facilities. Implement improved mail tracking abilities to track suspicious packages to their source, and investigate "treating" mail with radiation or other methods to reduce or mitigate threats posed by mail. The Administration must respond urgently to the needs of the USPS and its employees at this critical time.	$250 m

IV. Strengthening Our Intelligence Through Full Coordination $1.12 billion

1. Improving Organization and Coordination of Intelligence Community $270 million

- Conducting a threat assessment to identify vulnerabilities and provide a basis for a national strategy for homeland security
- Removing barriers to efficient information sharing between intelligence collection and information use by law enforcement and first responders
- Conducting a public education campaign to alert Americans to the threat and appropriate responses for biological weapons.

Threats and Vulnerabilities:	**Proposed Solution**	**Cost**
New threat and risk environment	In order for the federal government to assess the threats and prioritize the risks against the homeland and forecast costs and implications of possible responses to those threats: Short-term: The Office of Homeland Security (OHS) shall coordinate within 30 to 45 days an assessment, building on available research and expertise in public, private, and non-profit sectors, to identify threats and prioritize risks to Americans and to the U.S. homeland and the range of response activities. Long-term: OHS shall coordinate a complete assessment of threats to the United States, to be completed by May 1, 2003. Accelerate the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center modeling and simultaion efforts to better understand specific risks to our nation's infrastructure Such assessments shall be provided in both classified and unclassified formats.	Authorized within funds provided the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and related agencies participating in the threat and risk assessment $20 m
Intelligence sharing needs	Expanded scope and access to intelligence data through a database containing information from intelligence agencies, law enforcement, and other homeland security departments and agencies to enable data mining and correlation. Will ensure access to information needed to prevent and investigate terrorist activity. Funding needed for modifications to existing databases to improve interoperability; information security technology that restricts access of information to comply with Constitutional and statutory safeguards, establishing an information technology infrastructure, and communications connectivity.	$250 m

1. Improving Organization and Coordination of Intelligence Community (cont'd)

Threats and Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solution	Cost
Information sharing barriers	The handoff between intelligence and law enforcement agencies must be made smoother. The CIA, FBI, and other relevant agencies must better collaborate so that proper information sharing occurs, as appropriate, given necessary protection of civil liberties. OHS shall coordinate improved handoff procedures between CIA, FBI and other relevant agencies.	Authorized funds of the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and relevant participating agencies
Public education	OHS shall coordinate and oversee the FEMA, FBI, HHS, and other agencies in their implementation of a public education campaign, to include media, public statements, and a continuing dialogue with the public to alert citizens to the nature and appropriate response to a terrorist attack. OHS shall coordinate federal assistance to state, territory, and local governments to publicize public response plans to various terrorist scenarios and create crisis communication plans.	Authorized funds of the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and relevant agencies

IV. Strengthening Our Intelligence Through Full Coordination

2. Improving Intelligence Capabilities: $850 million

- Deploying biological and chemical detectors for site analysis
- Continual surveillance of fixed sites
- Improved identification of foreign biological agent possession
- Increasing language translation skills and improving usage of language resources across agencies
- Increasing human intelligence assets

Threats and Vulnerabilities:	**Proposed Solution**	**Cost**
Detection	Deployment of chemical and biological detection capabilities for mobile agent detection, portal screening detection at fixed sites, remote detectors for determining the possession of agents by foreign entities, and monitoring of ambient environment in selected locations.	$800 m
Cataloguing of biomaterials	Reporting requirements for biological agent possession shall be included in current reporting of agent sale or transfer of etiological agents, as will be reports of theft or other unaccounted changes in biological stocks.	N/A
Translation	Funding and recruitment in the intelligence community for more linguists of Middle Eastern, South Asian and other needed backgrounds, and advanced translation technology for voice-to-text conversion, text translation, and automated summarization of data.	$50 m
Human intelligence collection	Increased funding for human intelligence assets	Classified

V. The Military: Preparing, Responding & Assisting Communities $720 million

1. Initial Crisis Response and First Responder Support $420 million

- Increasing military domestic crisis response teams.
- Creating and training additional Civil Support Teams.
- Training and equipping military and civilian emergency responders with interoperable communications equipment.

Threats and Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Multiple simultaneous attacks in several geographical areas, now thinly covered. Shortfalls in supplying and mobilizing CSTs with essential equipment and materiel. Expertise on the ground to deal with a variety of current and emerging threats. Adequate manpower to assist with widespread damage and injury Clearly delineated chain of command and areas of responsibility. Commonality of communication, procedures, and equipment.	Adequately fund military components of crisis response teams; create additional CSTs Additional training exercises between CSTs and local first responders Properly train and equip military and civilian emergency responders with communication equipment that will be utilized in response; ensure commonality.	$420 m

2. Interagency Crisis and Consequence Management Exercises $100 million

- Implementing a uniform government-wide evaluation system to ensure proficiency and achievement of military domestic crisis response.
- Increasing training of military personnel for response to weapons of mass destruction incidents.
- Iincreasing resources for military involvement in consequence and crisis management exercises.

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	Proposed Solutions:	Cost:
Inability to swiftly mobilize necessary equipment, materiel, and personnel Insufficient number of consequence and crisis management training exercises. Lack of coordination and sharing of essential information between coordinating agencies and military Unclear chain of command and protocol for obtaining authorization for necessary actions. High potential for accidents in rapid deployment.	Implement government-wide, uniform evaluation system to ensure proficiency and achievement of military in crisis and consequence management exercises Increased training of military personnel for WMD response Increase funding for involving military aircraft, equipment, and personnel in consequence and crisis management exercises	$100 m

V. The Military: Preparing, Responding & Assisting Communities

3. Research and Development $100 million

- Increasing emphasis on asymmetric threats as outlined in the Quadrennial Defense Review.
- Accelerating technology development in chemical and biological research (prevention and treatment), advanced sensors, and other promising technologies.

Threats & Vulnerabilities:	**Proposed Solutions:**	**Cost:**
Asymmetric threats urgent post-September 11th	Accelerate technology maturation in various fields such as chemical and biological research (prevention and treatment), advanced sensors, and other promising technologies.	$100 m

4. Cooperative Threat Reduction (Nunn-Lugar) $100 million

- Secure the supply of biological and chemical weapons-grade material from the former Soviet Union, improving Russian and former Soviet Union border and export controls.
- Increasing support for the Material Protection, Control and Accounting Program.

Threats and Vulnerabilities:	**Proposed Solutions:**	**Cost:**
Unsecured supply and insufficient inventory control of biological and chemical weapons from the Former Soviet Union. Potential for sale, smuggling, or theft of biological, chemical, and weapons.	Increase support for the Material Protection, Control & Accounting program, already in operation and well established within Russia. Improve Russian and Former Soviet Union border and export controls.	$100 m